HOOVER LIBRARY

Nippon Times

No. 16,731 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 35 Sen

Women's Franchise Decided by Cabinet

Lower Voting Age for Men Also Set at Extra Session On Saturday

The Government at the extraordinary Cabinet session Saturday decide: to enfranchise women above 20 and also to lower the age limit for men voters from 25 to 20. The decision was made in compliance with General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters made some time ago in regard to woman suffrage and other items regarding electorial rights.

Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri proposed the two items and lively discussions were exchanged among the Cabinet Ministers. Some of them suggested that electoral rights should be extended to women more gradually but the final decision accepted Mr. Horikiri's proposal. It understod that the authorities concerned will set about making the poll-list speedily.

The Home Minister asked for the Ministers' opinions on the eligibility for election as reference for the Home Ministry's draft plan. An overwhelming majority expressed themselves in favor of making both men and women above 25 eligible for election. While a considerably strong opinion favors extending the eligibility to men and women above 20, it is held that a majority opinion will be strongly reflected on the proposed draft plan of the Home Ministry and thus the final decision will most probably set the age limit of electoral eligibility at 25.

Japan's voters will total 42,920,000 if the Saturday's decision is put into force. This is about three times the number of electors at the time of the general election in 1942, which was 15,000,000.

Men between 20 and 24 years of age will total approximately 3,000,000 according to the census taken in February last year while women to be newly enfranchised will total 21,680,000. Men voters, new and old, will total 21,230,000 but actual voters will be fewer than this figure because about 6,230,000 army and navy personnel are still abroad at present. Preparations are being made to enfranchise professional army and navy officers who have been demobilized.

Poll-lists for men above 25 are being compiled as of September 15 in accordance with the Emergency Imperial Ordinance regarding the special case of Article XII of the Election Law. Poll-books for new electors will be made on the basis of the census to be taken on November 1.

Regarding the proposed revision of the Election Law, authorities concerned told the Asahi that they did not recognize the necessity of increasing the number of the members of the House of Representatives. They said that electoral rights of Korean and Formosan residents in Japan will be recognized as heretofore inasmuch as they have their nationally in Japan and also because many of them wish to remain in Japan. The impossibility of their returning to their native land at an early date was mentioned as another reason for this step.

The deposit system for electoral candidates will not be abolished, said these authorities, because such a step would give rise to unrestricted standing for election of many irresponsible candidates, causing a chaotic situation to arise.

The adoption of a major electoral district system which was decided upon at the Cabinet session on October 11 does not entail any change in the voting system, according to these authorities. They added that the campaign fund of ¥9,000, which is fixed by the present Election Law will be increased to about ¥30,000 in proportion to the increase of voters.

Hurley, Truman Confer

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 13.—U.S. Ambassador to China, Major General Patrick Hurley conferred with President Truman today but the contents of the talks were not disclosed. However after the meeting, Ambassador Hurley told newspapermen that some announcement would be forthcoming from the White House or Secretary of State James Byrnes in regard to his position. Ambassador Hurley will again meet the President some time next week with Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, India and Burma, also attending. He is also scheduled to confer with Secretary of State Byrnes.

Belgium to Get Back Antwerp

Domei

ANTWERP, October 13.—The Allied Powers will return Antwerp which served as the main supply base of the Allied Army in the final attacks against Germany to the Belgian Government on November 8, it was announced today, according to a Reuter dispatch received through San Francisco.

Religious Freedom for Schools Assured By Education Ministry Order Saturday

All private schools, including middle schools and higher girls schools, throughout the country may hereafter observe any religious rites or give any religious lessons in order to meet the new situation arising from the termination of war.

In recognition of the necessity of establishing freedom of religion, the Education Ministry under date of October 13 notified the chiefs of all prefectures and provinces that despite the Education Ministry Notification No. 12 1899 prohibiting the teaching of special religious lessons and observance of special and higher girls' schools, are hereafter authorized to give such lessons and observe such rites as are necessary for the pursuit of liberal education. The school authorities concerned, however, are requested to observe the following instructions in regard to the giving of religious lessons or observance of religious rites:—

1. The freedom of faith of each student shall not be interfered with.

2. Any school where special religious lessons are to be given and special religious rites are to be observed shall clearly mentions in its regulations that such religious lessons and such religious rites are to be given or observed.

3. Precautions must be taken not to lay too heavy a burden on the students either mentally or physically due to giving of such religious lessons or through observation of such religious rites.

Food Outlook Report Is Made to Emperor

Present Situation Reviewed By Agriculture Minister at Imperial Audience

In an audience granted to Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura at 2 p.m. Saturday, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to listen to a report lasting 50 minutes on the food situation and asked numerous questions, concerning the daily life of the people.

In his report Minister Matsumura stated that basing the estimated rice crop for 1945 to be about 50,000,000 koku, and accounting for the expected harvest in wheat, sweet potatoes and other cereals, the estimated amount that could be supplied domestically was about 64,800,000 koku altogether.

Continuing he said: "Taking into consideration the required amount of over 500,000 koku of soy beans and other cereals for miso, soy sauce and oil production for civilian consumption, there must be a minimum of 86,300,000 koku of grain of various kinds.

"If the present ration standard of 2.3 go of staple food were maintained, a shortage of 21,500,000 koku must be taken into account. To overcome this deficiency 3,000,000 tons of food (roughly about 18,000,000 koku) would be imported with permission granted from General MacArthur's headquarters, but the balance would be raised by increased production, if possible.

His Imperial Majesty, in gracious anxiety over the damage caused on sweet potatoes and vegetables by the recent floods, then asked the Agriculture and Forestry Minister whether such losses were taken into account in food production plans. To this Mr. Matsumura replied that there might be slight changes in the plan for the demand and supply of staple foods as reported but that making allowances for future circumstances, adequate plans would be made.

Questions were further plied by His Imperial Majesty on the policy adopted by the Government with regard to the clothing and housing problem of the people and also on reforestation plans after trees were cut down for the erection of simple dwellings which must be immediately started upon. To these interrogations Mr. Matsumura replied that the present 150,000 chobu of mulberry fields under cultivation would not be decreased but in accordance with food production increase, would be augmented. Also in obedience to the Imperial wish, utmost efforts were assured in the matter of reforestation.

CLOSING CEREMONY HELD

Nippon Army General Staff Headquarters Abolished Today

Closing ceremony of the Japanese Army General Staff Headquarters, which will be abolished today after its 72 years of existence, was held in the War Ministry's hall at 11 a.m. Saturday, attended by General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Torashiro Kawabe, Vice-Chief of Staff, and many other staff officers and personnel.

After paying respects toward the direction of the Imperial Palace, General Umezu read an Imperial Rescript granted to the army and navy on August 25 this year. In a brief speech, he expressed words of appreciation and thanks for the services rendered by his subordinates before the ceremony ended at 11:23 a.m.

Trying Filipino Traitors

The trials of more than 2,000 accused Filipino traitors will start in November, according to a Manila report on Friday. The trials are to be held in the old Billibit prison and will take place after completion of General Tomoyuki Yamashita's trial which is scheduled for October 29.

4,800 Secret Police Removed From Office

Wide Swath Cut by Home Ministry Knife Affecting High and Low

One of General MacArthur's demands was carried out under date of October 13 by Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri, involving suspension from office of as many as 4,800 members of the secret police throughout Japan. This measure was taken by virtue of Item I of Article 11 of the Limitation Ordinance whereby a Government office may place its civilian employe on the suspension list.

Senior officials who have been obliged to quit their posts due to above measure now number 106, including two officials of the chokunin rank (or officials appointed by the Emperor), 49 senior officials including chiefs of sections of the Home Office and chiefs of prefectural police, and 55 chiefs of the prefectural secret police. The placing on the suspension list of a much larger number of the hannin rank officials of the prefectural secret police was announced by respective prefectural governments at the same time as the announcement as that of the senior class officials, the total number of the officials involved thus reaching 4,800. Many of them are to be paid one third of their regular salaries for two years after suspension from office, and then totally dismissed. Some others, however, are to be totally dismissed immediately because they had tendered their resignations prior to the announcement of the special measure as stated above.

As it has been specified by the Allied Headquarters that all the Japanese police officials involved are disqualified for appointment to any post in either the Home Ministry, Judicial Ministry, or in any office of the police throughout this country, many of them are expected to seek new appointments outside the Government.

On the same date as stated above, the Home Office announced the abolishment of all regulations concerning secret police service from the regulations of the Home Ministry, Metropolitan Police and gubernatorial governments. As a temporary measure, the vacancies produced by the retirement of the chiefs of prefectural police are to be filled by chiefs of internal affairs of the prefectures concerned who are to temporarily take over police affairs in addition to their duties proper. In the cases of Hiroshima and Ehime prefectures the chiefs of the First Economic Department are ordered to fill the vacancies thus produced. Meantime, duties of the chief of the Police Bureau of Osaka Prefecture will be temporarily assumed by the chief of the internal affairs of the same prefecture.

P.I. President Sees Eastman

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Philippines President Sergio Osmena, now visiting the United States, and Brigadier General Carlos Romulo, Philippines Resident Commissioner to the United States, conferred with Chairman Eastman of the Senate Immigration Committee yesterday on the Naturalization Law for Filipinos passed in April of this year by Congress. It is expected that after a few days' rest at Jacksonville, Florida, President Osmena will meet President Truman and other high Government officials.

Indonesians Declare War

Domei

BATAVIA October 13.—The Indonesian People's Army, organized by Dr. I. R. Soekarno, leader of the Indonesian Independence Movement, today, declared war on the Dutch Eurasians and Amboynese, it is reported.

Dr. Hiraizumi Quits

Dr. Toru Hiraizumi, professor at Tokyo Imperial University, sent h's resignation to the Education Ministry.

Government to Study Constitution Revision

Cabinet Appoints Matsumoto To Take Up Task Under Prime Minister

The Government decided on Saturday to launch positive investigation into the proposed revision of the Constitution and appointed Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister Without Portfolio and an acknowledged authority on law, as the person in charge to work under Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara.

In this connection, the Board of Information issued the following statement:

"While the problem of the revision of the Constitution has been discussed at the Cabinet session daily ever since the formation of the present Cabinet, the Government is assuming an extremely cautious attiude toward the matter in view of i's extraordinarily grave importance.

"Thus, following careful deliberations, the Government has decided to push the investigation with Minister of State Dr. Joji Matsumoto as the person in charge under the Prime Minister. Because it is understood that the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal has also started investigations on the same question, it is the principle of the Government to maintain close contact with the same Office."

It remains undecided whether an advisory organ will be established under Minister Matsumoto. The Government will pay due attention to the opinions to be advanced by such authorities on law as Drs. Toru Shimizu and Soichi Sasaki who have been appointed advisers to the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

The bill for the revision of the Constitution to be drafted by these authorities is expected to be submitted to the special Diet session to be convoked following the forthcoming general election or thereafter but not to the extraordinary Diet session scheduled to convene early in December.

Interview With Konoye

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, October 12.—The NBC correspondent Guthrie Janssen said in a broadcast from Tokyo that Prince Fumimaro Konoye said on October 12 that Japan's constitution may be clarified to take nearly all power from the Emperor and establish a constitutional monarchy.

Janssen, reporting on the interview he had with Prince Konoye, who was recently appointed one of the new special assistants to Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Privy Seal, said that when questioned whether the constitutional changes would require the Emperor to abdicate, Prince Konoye replied, "His Majesty is seriously concerned about that matter.

According to Janssen, Prince Konoye said, that the first step to be taken in the constitutional reformation will be to determine the position of the Cabinet and that under the proposed changes, the cabinet will be responsible to the Diet only.

At present, the constitution does not specify to whom the cabinet is responsible.

Janssen said that Konoye estimated that a change to place the Cabinet in a position of responsibility to the Diet alone made by the Emperor.

13 EVACUATION SHIPS DUE

Arriving in Uraga Port This Month With Demobilized Servicemen

By the end of this month 13 evacuation ships with demobilized servicemen aboard will reach Uraga port, according to latest information received from the Yokosuka Naval Station.

The schedule of the arriving vessels, changed in most cases due to the recent typhoon is as follows:

October 15, Daikai Maru with 2,400 men from Minamitorishima; October 16, Transport ship No. 18, with 200 from Guam; October 17 or thereabouts, Chitose Maru with 1,000 returnees from Ogasawara; October 21, destroyer Hatsuzakura with 200 from Ponape; October 24, icebreaker Soya carrying back 600 soldiers from Yap; October 25, Choun Maru with an indefinite number of demobilized men from Pagan; also on the same day, Transport Ship No. 20 with 150 men from Truck; October 26, Coast Defense Ship No. 106 with 150 men from Palao; October 27, minelayer Kosai with an indefinite number of demobilized from Mortlock Islands; October 27, Coast Defense Ship No. 37 with 150 men from Enderby Island; October 28, Transport Ship No. 18 with 200 aboard from Palao; October 28, Coast Defense Ship Fukue carrying 150 soldiers from Palao a... October 31, cruiser Shi... 800 demobilized fr...

Japan Must Abandon Idea of Conquest, Says Nehru; Amity With China Stressed

Domei

BOMBAY, October 14.—Japan must give up her old ideas of conquest and expansion if she aspires to regain a place among the brotherhood of nations, stated Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian Congress Party, recently, at an interview given to the United Press at the request of Japanese newspapermen.

The Indian leader said that India's initial wave of admiration toward Japan gave way to resentment when that country deprived Korea of its freedom and attacked China.

He warned Japan not to think in terms of vengeance for there is no end to the cycle of hatred and revenge. The Japanese must reject militarism and imperialism, he said, and make Japan the country a free demoractic institution which threatens none and is feared by none.

She must build up an economic order on a basis of equality and equal opportunities for all peoples and not aim at the economic domination of any other country. Thus, she will create a fresh and a prosperous, progressive Japan on friendly terms with her neighbors, members of an Asiatic family as well as world brotherhood of nations.

Nehru said, Japan's special task must be to gain China's goodwill and to build up a policy of Sino-Japanese cooperation on the basis of freedom.

Anglo-French Treaty Said Signed in London

France Given Full Recognition of Her Rights in Indo-China, Paris Learns

Authoritative sources in Paris disclosed on October 11 the terms of the Anglo-French Pact on Indo-China signed in London, according to a dispatch from the French capital.

The pact is alleged to have given full recognition of French rights in the country. It also stipulated that the British would act through the intermediary of the local French a civil administration. The needs of Indo-China's economy, population and food requirements are to be respected.

Meanwhile, a Chungking dispatch said that the French Ambassador to Chungking had reported to the French Government that the Chinese Commander in French Indo-China had pledged that the Chinese commander will not establish a military government in the Chinese-occupied Indo-China, and will not partic'pate in nay branch of the civil administration of Indo-China.

ANNAMESE, FRENCH CLASH

Indo-China Situation Confused Following Talks Breakdown

Domei

KANDY, October 13.—Rupture of negotiations between Annanese leaders and French Indo-China authorities has again thrown the political situation into total confusion, and a clash is reported to have taken place yesterday at a place northeast of Saigon between the Annamese troops and French soldiers. In this connection, the headquarters of the British Army in South-Eastern Asia announced today that forces under Lieutenant-General Gracey, Commander of the Allied Forces in French Indo-China, have occupied various key points in order to secure the communication route between the airfield and the port of Saigon.

ARRESTED IN YOKOHAMA

Nanking, Manchou Puppet Officials Turned Over to 8th Army

The Eighth Army, according to PRO, has announced the arrest of the following Nanking and Manchoukuo puppet government officials who were turned over to the Eighth Army provest marshall at Yokohama at 1 p.m. Saturday by American Division CIC personnel:

(1) Officials of the Nanking puppet government, Ts-Nan-Tsou Wang, Embassy Counselor; Chow Su-Chu, Second Embassy Secretary; Chen Shan Chi, Third Embassy Secretary; Chung An Yuan, Third Embassy Secretary; Chond I-Lung, Third Embassy Secretary; Captain Yeun, in charge of the office of military attache; and Rear Admiral Wang Ching-Wu.

(2) Officials of the Manchoukuo puppet government, Wang Jung Tin, Puppet Ambassador; and To Yung Fang, military attache.

7,400,000 Reich Casualties

Domei

LONDON, October 13.—Prime Minister Clement Attlee told the House of Commons on Thursday that the estimated total losses of the German armed forces killed, permanently wounded and permanent medical casualties between September 1, 1939 and May 10, 1945 were 7,400,000.

Patrolling Balik Papan Area

British and Dutch troops are in the Balik Papan area to maintain order in view of reported indications of further troubles from Indonesian natives in Java, according to a Singapore report on Friday.

164th Infantry Fetes Its 3rd Anniversary

Famed Regiment of Americal Division Was First to Start S. Pacific Offensive

After three years of bitter fighting and undue hardships the 164th Infantry Regiment of the Americal Division celebrated on October 13 their third anniversary of engaging the enemy.

The famed doughboys of the 164th, who were the first infantrymen to take up the offensive against the Japanese in the South Pacific, landed on Guadalcanal just three years ago. A campaign unsurpassed by any other infantry unit in the Pacific brought the gallant North Dakota Regiment from the battle of the 'Canal' to the jungles of Bougainville, Negros, Mindanao and Bohol.

Major Leroy Baird, one of the officers who had been through the entire campaign with the 164th, gave the opening address. He vividly depicted the landing of the regiment at Guadalcanal and their operations there. There are now only four officers and one enlisted man who have literally marched from the Canal to Tokyo with the unit. They are Lieutenant Colonel William H. Considine, Major Leroy Baird, Major Vernon O. Johnson, Major Harry F. Yuill and Staff Sergeant Willard Shank.

Colonel William J. Mahoney, the Regimental Commander, then clearly told of the outstanding record the regiment had achieved throughout its existence. The program was climaxed by the presentation of six Silver Star Awards by the Division Commander, Major General William H. Arnold, to First Lieutenant Charles G. Ross, Lafayette, Indiana; Sergeant Jerome Gazler, Chicago, Illinois; Private First Class Albert Rojo, Tampa, Florida; Private First Class Warren G. Wright, Glenwood, Kansas, and Private First Class Joseph J. Thomas, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

Organized in 1885

The 164th Infantry Regiment was initially organized as the First Infantry, Dakota Territory in 1885, but upon admission to the Union was redesignated as the First Infantry, North Dakota National Guard. After serving in the Philippines in 1898 and the Mexican Border in 1919, it became federally recognized as the 164th Infantry. So known it fought with the 41st Division in World War 1. On February 10, 1941, the 164th was inducted into the Federal Service. It participated in the Louisiana maneouvers and then took up defensive positions in the States until March, 1942. Brought to New Caledonia it became part of the newly activated Americal Division

In their opening operation on Guadalcanal, the 164th was called upon to reinforce the stalled 1st Marine Division. It was immediately employed in the defense of Henderson Field and soon after launched the offensive along the Mataniku River. For this action the personnel of the 164th were the first Army unit to be awarded the Presidential Unit Citation (Navy).

On Bougainville, the Regiment's role was secondary but brilliant. Relieving the 19th Regiment of the Third Marine Division, it consistently sent reconnaissance and combat patrols deep into the enemy territory, harassing and demobilizing all concentrations of their forces.

From the thick brush of Bougainville, the 164th went forth to the barren, hilly Leyte and were confronted with a turnabout of warfare. With aggressive patrolling and clever tactics it secured Villaba and subdued the Japanese at Palompon and Abijao.

In April, the Regiment, less the third Battalion, sailed to Cebu to aid other units of the Americal. Striking at the enemy's rear with clever concealed flanking movements, it succeeded in breaking up the enemy's strong positions in the 'haycock' hills that hobnailed the city. These two Battalions moved to Negros and liberated Dumaguete, siezed an airfield and destroyed the main Japanese force. In the meantime the Third Battalion went to Bohol in the Philippines and demolished the enemy garrison there.

Completing over 50 days of combat, the 164th has been depleted of it's battle-scarred veterans and has had numerous replacements. However to those who still remain October 13 will always bring a flood of memories of the heroic accomplishments of the gallant 164th.

General MacArthur Broadcasting to U.S.

To Tell Home Folks of Japan Occupation at 11 p.m. G.T. Today

Domei

NEW YORK, October 13.—General Douglas MacArthur will broadcast to the United States on October 15 at 11 p.m. Greenwich Time on the occupation of Japan, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Enter Koshigaya Airfield

The vanguard of the U.S. 97th. Infantry Division entered Koshigaya airfield on October 11. This unit was followed on October 14 by another party of 400 men.

Gen. Eichelberger Returns

After three days' military inspection tour of Shirakawa, Fukushima, Koriyama and Aizu Wakamatsu, Lieutenant General Robert Eichelberger of the 8th Army returned to Yokohama on October 12. On the following morning he made an aerial inspection of the Yokohama and Tokyo districts in a B-17.

7 STUDENTS SENTENCED

Convicted for Setting Fire to Homes Of Barons Hiranuma, Suzuki

On the charge of disturbing the State administration, attempted murder and arsen, five college students, in their early twenties, and two others were sentenced to penal servitude of five years at the Tokyo Criminal District Court in Tokyo on October 11.

The convicted men attacked and set fire to the private residences of Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, former Prime Minister, and Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council, early on the morning of August 15, the day the Imperial Rescript was issued terminating the war. The houses were razed to the ground.

The men who were sentenced to imprisonment included four students of the Yokohama Technical College—Satoshi Muranaka, 23, Masatsugu Ueda, 22, Koichi Ishii, 22, and Yoshio Ozaki, 23, Goro Kawashima, 23, a first-year student of the Tokyo University of Technology, Shigeo Fukuda of the Raft Transportation Company, and Kurakichi Yamaguchi, 38, of the Yokohama Mechanized Unit and leader of the Youths Corps of the Toho Kai.

Cabinet Meeting Often

In order to expedite the execution of various administrative business, the Government will frequently hold extraordinary Cabinet sessions besides the regular meetings on Tuesday and Friday, says the Asahi These sessions will be held late in the afternoon to avoid possible interference with the official routine of the respective Ministries. The Government is determined to study the proposals submitted by the respective Ministers of State with utmost expedition and to immediately execute those which are deemed possible of realization.

Arraigning Reich Sub Crew

Members of the crew of the German submarine will be tried by the British military court in Hamburg on October 17 for killing the British seamen of the Greek vessel Peleu, which was sunk in the Atlantic in March 1944 while under British charter, according to a Hamburg report relayed by Reuter on Saturday. The British seamen are alleged to have been killed with hand grenades. Survivors of the Peleu drifted for 37 days in open boats before being picked up. The accused who were brought here from Britain will be defended by German lawyers.

Duke of Windsor in Paris

The Duke of Windsor has flown back from London to Paris and before leaving told reporters that the next time he comes he would bring the Duchess, according to a London report on Friday. He said that at present he has no plans for the future.

Norwegian Election Result

Latest result in the Norwegian general election said that the Labor Party is still well in the lead, according to a London report on Wednesday.

Directives of the Supreme Commander For the Allied Powers

The full texts of the Directives to the Japanese Government, issued by the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers are reprinted herewith for the convenience of our readers and to meet the ever-increasing demands for back numbers of the Nippon Times carrying such directives. Later directives will be published in next Monday's issue of the paper.

PENERAL ORDER No. 1
Military and Naval

I. The Imperial General Headquarters by direction of the Emperor, and pursuant to the surrender to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of all Japanese Armed Forces by the Emperor, hereby orders all of its Commanders in Japan and abroad to cause the Japanese Armed Forces and Japanese-controlled Forces under their command to cease hostilities at once, to lay down their arms, to remain in their present locations and to surrender unconditionally to Commanders acting on behalf of the United States. The Republic of China, the United Kingdom and the British Empire, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as indicated hereafter or as may be further directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Immediate contact will be made with the indicated Commanders, or their designated representatives, subject to any changes in detail prescribed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and their instructions will be completely and immediately carried out.

(a) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within China, (excluding Manchuria), Formosa and French Indo-China North of 16 degrees North latitude, shall surrender to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

(b) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Manchuria, Korea North of 38 degrees North latitude, Karafuto, and the Kurile Islands, shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief of Soviet Forces in the Far East.

(c) (1) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within the Andamans, Nicobars, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China South of 16 degrees North latitude, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sundas (including Bali, Lombok, and Timor), Boeroe, Ceram, Ambon, Kai, Aroe, Tanimbar and islands in the Arafura Sea, Celebes, Halmahera and Dutch New Guinea shall surrender to the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia Command.

(2) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Borneo, British New Guinea, the Bismarcks and the Solomons shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, Australian Military Forces.

(d) The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the Japanese mandated Islands, Bonins, and other Pacific Islands shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

(e) The Imperial General Headquarters, its Senior Commanders, and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the main islands of Japan, Islands adjacent thereto, Korea South of 38 degree North latitude, Ryukyus and the Philippines shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army Forces Pacific.

(f) The above indicated Commanders are the only representatives of the Allied Powers empowered to accept surrender, and all surrenders of Japanese Forces shall be made only to them or to their representatives.

The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters further orders its Commanders in Japan and abroad to disarm completely all forces of Japan or under Japanese control wherever they may be situated, and to deliver intact and in safe and good condition all weapons and equipment at such times and at such places as may be prescribed by the Allied Commanders indicated above.

Pending further instructions, the Japanese Police Force in the main Islands of Japan will be exempt from this disarmament provision. The Police Force will remain at their posts and shall be held responsible for the preservation of Law and Order. The strength and arms of such Police Force will be prescribed.

II. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay after receipt of this order, complete information with respect to Japan and all areas under Japanese control, as follows:

(a) Lists of all land, naval, air and anti-aircraft units showing locations and strengths in Officers and Men.

(b) Lists of all aircraft, Military, Naval and Civil, giving complete information as to the number, type, location and condition of such aircraft.

(c) Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled Naval Vessels, surface and submarine and Auxiliary Naval Craft, in or out of commission and under construction, giving their positions, condition and movement.

(d) Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled Merchant Ships of over 100 gross tons, in or out of commission and under construction, including Merchant Ships formerly belonging to any of the United Nations which are now in Japanese hands, giving their positions, condition and movement.

(e) Complete and detailed information, accompanied by maps, showing locations and layouts of all mines, minefields, and other obstacles to movement by land, sea or air, and the safety lanes in connection therewith.

(f) Locations and descriptions of all military installations and establishments, including airfields, seaplane bases, anti-aircraft defences, ports and naval bases, storages depots, permanent and temporarily land and coast fortifications, and other fortified areas.

(g) Locations of fall camps and other places of detention of United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.

III. Japanese Armed Forces and Civil Aviation Authorities will insure that all Japanese Military, Naval and Civil Aircraft remain on the ground, on the water, or aboard ship, until further notification of the disposition to be made of them.

IV. Japanese or Japanese-controlled Naval or Merchant vessels of all types will be maintained without damage and will undertake no movement pending instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Vessels at sea will immediately render harmless and throw overboard explosives of all types. Vessels not at sea will immediately remove explosives of all types to safe storage ashore.

V. Responsible Japanese or Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Authorities will insure that:

(a) All Japanese mines, minefields and other obstacles to movement by land, sea and air, wherever located, be removed according to instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(b) All aids to navigation be re-established at once.

(c) All safety lanes be kept open and clearly marked pending accomplishment of (a) above.

VI. Responsible Japanese and Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Authorities will hold intact and in good condition pending further instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the following:

(a) All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies, and other implements of war of all kinds and all other war material (except as specifically prescribed in section IV of this order).

(b) All land, water and air transportation and communication facilities and equipment.

(c) All Military installations and establishments, including airfields, seaplane bases, anti-aircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.

(d) All factories, plants, shops, research institutions, laboratories, testing stations, technical data, patents, plans, drawings and inventions designate or intended to produce or to facilitate the production or use of all implements of war and other material and property used by or intended for use by any military or part-military organization in connection with its operations.

VII. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay after receipt of this order, complete lists of all the items specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of section VI above, indicating the numbers, types and locations of each.

VIII. The manufacture and distribution of all arms, ammunition and implements of war will cease forthwith.

IX. With respect to United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the hands of Japanese or Japanese-controlled authorities.

(a) The safety and well-being of all United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees will be scrupulously preserved, to include the administrative and supply services essential to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing and medical care until such responsibility is undertaken by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(b) Each camp or other place of detention of United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian internees together with its equipment, stores, records, arms, and ammunition, will be delivered immediately to the command of the senior officer or designated representative of the Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.

(c) As directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Prisoner of War and Civilian Internees will be transported to places of safety where they can be accepted by Allied authorities

(d) The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay after receipt of this order, complete lists of all United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees, indicating their locations.

X. All Japanese and Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Authorities shall aid and assist the occupation of Japan and Japanese-controlled areas by forces of the Allied Powers.

XI. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and appropriate Japanese Officials shall be prepared, on instructions from Allied Occupation Commanders, to collect and deliver all arms in the possession of the Japanese Civilian population.

XII. This and all subsequent instructions issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or other Allied Military Authorities will be scrupulously and promptly obeyed by Japanese and Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Officials and private persons. Any delay or failure to comply with the provision of this or subsequent orders, and any action which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers determines to be detrimental to the Allied Powers, will incur drastic and summary punishment at the hands of Allied Military Authorities and the Japanese Government.

XIII. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will immediately advise the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the earliest date and time at which information called for in Part II, VII and IX (d) can be submitted.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500
3 September 1945

DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER 2)

PART I
GENERAL

a. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters are hereby directed to comply, or to insure the compliance as the case may be, with the requirements of the Supreme commander for the Allied Powers stated in this directive.

b. This Directive and such amplifying instructions by the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters as may prove necessary thereunder, shall apply to Japanese and Japanese-controlled Armed Forces and appropriate civil agencies in the main islands of JAPAN and an agent off-shore islands to include TSUSHIMA ISLAND, KOREA south of 38 degrees north latitude, and the RYUKYUS.

c. The requirements imposed by this Directive are designed to facilitate and insure the prompt and orderly establishment of the Occupation Forces of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in designated objectives within its area of application, and to establish certain controls over disarmament and demobilization of Japanese Armed Forces deemed necessary to insure orderly compliance with terms of surrender.

d. Additional requirements will be imposed from time to time as deemed necessary to carry out the above objectives.

2. a. The term "Japanese Armed Forces" as used herein shall be defined as all Japanese and Japanese-control Army and Naval Forces including their Air Forces, Auxiliaries and quasi-military organizations, as well as all personnel employed by or attached to any of the foregoing, but shall not include civil police.

b. The term "Allied Representative" as used herein shall be defined as any Commander of Occupation Forces, or any Subordinate Commander, Staff Office, or Agent acting under authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or a Commander of Occupation Forces.

3. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who is also Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, has designated Commanders of Occupation Forces in areas of JAPAN proper and KOREA south of 38 degrees north latitude, as shown in detail on Map, Annex "(A)' which will be regarded as a part of this Directive. All orders or instructions issued by or under authority of these Commanders shall be regarded as being by authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within the area indicated.

4. The official text of all Proclamations, Orders and Instructions issued by authority of the Supreme C Commander for the Allied Powers shall be in English. When a Japanese translation is also issued and any discrepancies occur, the English text will govern. When any question arises as to the meaning of any instructions issued, the interpretation of the issuing authority shall be final.

5. Commanding Officers of all organizations, units, or subdivisions of the Japanese Armed Forces will be held personally responsible by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or the Commanders of Occupation Forces concerned, for the prompt and complete execution of instructions issued by Allied Representatives and applicable within the sphere of responsibility of such Japanese Commanding Officers.

6. Unless otherwise specified, time limits contained in this Directive are reckoned from receipt of this Directive by Japanese Imperial General Headquarters. Required reports will be submitted in English.

PART II
Japanese Armed Forces

1. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will, without delay, adjust boundaries of control of the First Japanese General Army to coincide with the Eighth United States Army and of the Second Japanese General Army to coincide with the Sixth United States Army, as outlined on Map, Annex "A", hereto.

2. a. The Commanding General, First Japanese General Army will report in person to the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, in the TOKYO area at hour and place designated by the latter, for instructions covering the entry of Occupation Forces into the area of responsibility of the Eighth United States Army.

b. The Commanding General Army will report by radio, without delay, to the Commanding General, Sixth United States Army, for instructions covering the entry of Occupation Forces into the area of responsibility of the Sixth United States Army. Initial radio contact through the facilities of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subsequent direct contact as directed by the Commanding General, Sixth United States Army.

c. The Commanding General, Seventeenth Japanese Area Army, KEIJO, will report to the Commanding General United States Army Forces, Korea (Commanding General, United States Army Corps), for detailed instruction covering entry of United States Army Occupation Forces into KOREA south of 38 degrees north latitude, in accordance with instructions previously transmitted to the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters.

d. A senior representative of the Chief, Japanese Imperial Naval General Staff, will report in person to a designated naval representative of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in the TOKYO area at hour and place designated by the latter, for instructions covering the entry of United States Naval Forces into water areas and naval establishments of JAPAN Proper and KOREA.

e. Japanese Commanders in the RYUKYUS will receive, at appropriate times, direct instructions from the Commanding General, Tenth United States Army, covering occupation of those Islands by United States Forces.

3. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will submit to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on demand:

a. Detailed information regarding the current location of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and all its departments, branches, and agencies. Locations will be accurately marked on maps to scale not smaller than 1:100,000. The complete official name and address of each department, branch, and agency of the Imperial General Headquarters will be given, together with the name and appointment or office of the Senior Officer or official of each such department, branch, or agency.

b. Detailed organization charts of the Japanese Armed Forces showing the chain of command to the level of divisions and independent brigades and comparable naval units.

4. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will provide the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, without delay, the following information pertaining to each General Army, Area Army, Army, Division, Independent Brigade (all types), and Independent Regiment (all types), and comparable Naval units:

a. Designation and code name and number.
b. Specific location of Headquarters.
c. Commander's name.
d. Home depot.
e. Table of organization strength.
f. Actual strength, as of latest date for which strength reports have been received.

5. a. In the execution of the provisions of Part I, "General Order No. 1. Military and Naval," relating to disarmament of the Japanese Armed Forces, the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall remain responsible for the full and unqualified performance of such disarmament by Japanese Armed Forces.

b. Detailed instructions as to delivery of armaments to the occupation forces will be given directly to Japanese Commanders concerned by:

(1) Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, Commanding General, Sixth United States Army and Commanding General, United States Army Forces, KOREA, within their respective areas of responsibility in the case of munitions stocks, armaments of the Japanese Army, and Naval and Merchant ships and armaments taken over by Army Forces.

(2) Designated Naval Representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in the case of Naval vessels, shore establishments, supplies and equipment taken over by the United States Navy.

6. a. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall conduct the speedy and orderly demobilization of all Japanese Armed Forces.

b. Processes of demobilization, to include surveilance, rate of discharge of personnel and designation of units for demobilization, are subject to supervision by the Commander of the Occupation Forces in the area in which units are to be demobilized.

7. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters is responsible for continuing the maintenance and administration of Japanese Armed Forces until demobilized, and for the maintenance and preservation of all records and archives until relieved of this responsibility by Allied Representations.

8. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall issue instructions:

a. That the following tasks be accomplished without delay:

(1) All boom defenses at all ports and harbors will be opened and kept open; they will be removed within fourteen (14) days.

(2) All controlled minefields at all ports and harbors will be disconnected and rendered harmless.

(3) All demobilition charges in all ports and harbors works will be removed, or rendered harmless and their presence clearly marked.

b. That all aids to sea and air navigation be established. Pending the accomplishment of this task, existing war system of navigational lighting will be abolished except that all dimmed lights will be shown at all brilliancy.

c. That all pilotage services continue to operate and all pilots, equipped with charts, remain at their normal stations ready for service.

d. That Japanese personnel concerned in the operation of sea and air ports remain at their stations and continue to carry out their normal duties pending further instructions.

e. That all warships and merchant ships whether in port or at sea immediately train all weapons fore and aft and render them inoperative.

9. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall direct that, except as may be required otherwise in the execution of tasks assigned by Allied representatives, all personnel in Japanese warships, auxiliaries, merchant ships, and other craft remain on board their ships pending further instructions.

10. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will deliver to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers without delay the following information:

a. Details of coastal convoy routes and searched channels and of buoys, lights, and other obvigational aids in Japanese and Korean waters.

b. Detailed lists of naval ammunition and naval fuel stocks, including furnace diesel, gasoline, and coal, as last reported to the Japanese Navy Ministry.

c. A list of all hospital ships giving location, condition, and bed capacity.

d. Ten copies each of the latest published edition of all nautical and aviation charts and other hydrographic publications of whatever classifications, covering the main islands of JAPAN and adjacent Islands, the RYUKYUS, CHINA, KOREA, and other territory occupied by the Japanese.

e. Triangulation an tidal data for the MARIANAS and CAROLINE ISLANDS.

11. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will deliver to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within 21 days the following maps and documents:

a. Two copies each of the latest editions of topographic maps of all scales and of whatever classification published under the authorities of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the Japanese General Staff and the Imperial Land Survey, pertaining to JAPAN, CHINA, KOREA, MANCHURIA and all other areas which have been occupied by the Japanese military and naval forces. Maps shall be arranged in separate folios to scale and area, and shall be accompanied by graphical indices showing the contents of each folio. All additional copies of such maps in possession of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and its subordinate agencies shall be held in safe custody pending further instructions by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, as to their ultimate disposition.

b. Two copies each of all records of geodetic positions and descriptions of triangulation stations and bench marks established in connection with topographic surveys of JAPAN, KOREA, CHINA and MANCHURIA and all other areas occupied by Japanese military and naval forces.

c. All survey data of the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS captured by the Japanese forces during their occupation of MANILA.

12. Immediate steps will be taken to mark clearly all mines, minefields, and other obstacles to movement by land, sea, and air, wherever located in the area concerned by this Directive.

13. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will insure that all minesweeping vessels immediately carry out prescribed measures of disarmament, fuel as necessary, and remain available for minesweeping service. Submarine mines in Japanese and Korean waters will be swept as directed by designated Naval Representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

14. All Japanese land mines, land minefields, and other obstacles to include demolition charges, concealed explosives, and booby-traps, shall be made safe, and shall be removed at the earliest praticable date. Pending completion of the foregoing, all safety lanes shall be clearly marked and kept open.

15. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Hadquarters will insure

a. Arrangements are made to provide on call by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers complete information with respect to:

(1) All overseas international electrical communication facilities including cables, radio telegraph, radio telephone and radio broadcasting facilities.

(2) All long distance and main line electrical communication facilities interconnecting the principal points on HOKKAIDO, HONSHU, SHIKOKU, KYUSHU, KOREA and FORMOSA and the RYUKYUS and KURILE ISLAND groups.

b. All overseas international and internal electrical communication facilities (including cables, radio telegraph, radio telephone and radio broadcasting facilities) in the area covered by this Directive are maintained intact and continued in operation with the existing personel (whether military, naval and oro civilian).

c. Access is provided upon demand by the representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the above-mentioned facilities for such censorship and supervision as circumstances may dictate to be necessary.

d. The senior representatives of the government, civil, air, naval and military signal communication agencies are made available on call to the Chief Signal Officer on the staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for instructions.

6. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will submit a report to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers without delay furnishing the following information:

a. Detailed statement regarding health of the Japanese Armed Forces.

b. A station list of field and fixed hospitals controlled by the Japanese Armed Forces, showing location hospital and capacity in beds.

17. The Japanese Imperial Government will insure that the names of all towns, municipalities, and cities are posted in English on both sides of each inter-city highway entrance and on railroad station platforms, using letters at least six (6) inches high. Transcription of names into English shall be in accord with the Modified Hepburn (Romaji) system.

18. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will make available on demand detailed information concerning recruiting and discharge methods employed in the Japanese Armed Forces.

PART III
ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES

1. a. The term "Prisoners of War" as used herein shall be construed as including all personnel held in Japanese custody:

(1) Who are or have been members of, or persons accompanying or serving with, the armed forces of only of the United Nations, or

(2) Who, as members of the armed forces of countries occupied by Japan, have been captured by the Japanese while engaged in serving the cause of the United Nations, and who, under terms of the Geneva (Prisoner of War) Convention of 27 July 1929 are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war even though such convention was not ratified by Japan, or

(3) Who are or have been members of or serving with the merchant marine of any of the United Nations.

(4) The term "Prisoners of War" does not include such personnel who, although formerly held in Japanese custody as Prisoners of War, have accepted release from the status in exchange for employment in or by

b. The term "Civilian Internees" as used herein shall be construed as including all persons without military status, detailed by the Japanese Government, who are not nationals of the Japanese Empire as constitution on July 1937.

c. The term "Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Camp" as used herein shall be construed as including any camp, prison, ship, billet, hospital or other place of confinement or detention of Prisoners of War or Civilian Internees.

d. The term "Camp Commander"

RCN BUILDING SERVICE. LTD. ARCHITECTURAL CONTRACTOR
Competent Service Given by Men Educated in U.S.A. in All Lines of Building.
DESIGN and BUILDING
REPAIRS and RENOVATION
Address;
MEIREI BUILDING
4, 5-Chome Kobiki-Cho Kyobashi-Ku, Tokyo
Tel.: GINZA (57) 1372

HAZAMA-GUMI
BUILDING, RAILROADS and OTHER PUBLIC WORKS
Contractors
K. ODANI, Chairman of Directors
M. KAMBE, President
Main Office: Aoyama Minami-cho, 1-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo,
Telephone: Akasaka 2175-2179

FUJITA-GUMI
BUILDING, ENGINEERING and PUBLIC WORKS GENERAL CONTRACTORS
S. FUJITA, President
A. FUKAI, Managing Director
Main office: Hakkeizaka, Omori-ku (opposite Omori station)
Telephone: Omori (06) 2033

as used herein shall be construed to include the commanding officer of any unit, detachment, or other element of the Japanese Armed Forces or their Auxiliaries of any civil warden or other official charged with the custody of Prisoners of War or Civilian Internees.

2. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within forty-eight (48) hours the following information, if not heretofore submitted.

a. A list of Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Camps as defined in paragraph 1 above, showing for each:

(1) Official name or designation.
(2) Location with respect to the nearest prominent geographical point.
(3) Latitude and longitude in degrees and minutes.
(4) Total number of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees, including, where appropriate, the number of females included in the totals.
(5) Geographical location of nearest railway station
(6) Name and geographical location, dimensions, and condition of runways of nearest airfield.
(7) Approximate number of Prisoners of War or Civilian Internees requiring hospitalization.

b. A marked map or maps of 1:100,000 scale on which the location of each camp is accurately plotted.

c. Marked maps of 1:100,000 or larger scale of each area in which Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Camps are located, showing accurately the locationo of each camp.

3. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters upon receipt of this Directive shall dispatch to each Camp Commander by the most rapid means available the following instructions:

a. Assemble all Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees at the earliest opportunity and read the following statement in English and such other languages as may be required:

"The formal surrender of Japan to the Allied Powers was signed on 2 September 1945. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur has been named Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. United Nations Forces are proceeding as rapidly as possible with the occupation of the Japanese Home Islands and Korea. The relief and recovery of Allied Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees will be accomplished with all possible speed.

"Pending the arrival of Allied Representatives the command of this camp and its equipment, stores, records, arms, and ammunition are to be turned over to the Senior Prisoner of War or a designated Civilian Internee, who will thenceforth give instructions to the Camp Commander for maintenance of supply and administrative services and for the amelioration of local conditions. The Camp Commander will be responsible to the Senior Prisoner of War or designated Civilian Internee for maintaining his command intact.

"Allied Representatives will be sent to this Camp as soon as possible to arrange for your removal and eventual return to your homes."

b. Turn over complete control of the camp to the Senior Prisoner of War or Civilian Internee, together with all equipment, stores, administrative and other records, arms, and ammuntion, less such items as may be designated by the Senior Prisoner of War or Civilian Internee for the use of the Japanese Camp Officials in the discharge of their functions as specified below.

c. Under the supervision of the Senior Prisoner of War or designated Civilian Internee, discharge the necessary administrative and supply functions, to include requisition of government or military stocks available locally, to insure:

(1) Rations equivalent to the highest scale available locally to Japanese Armed Forces or civilian personnel.
(2) The best medical care available, together with all necessary medical supplies.
(3) Adequate shelter, clothing and bathing facilities.

d. This Directive will constitute authority to requisition such government or military supplies available in the vicinity of the camp as are required for the discharge of the responsibilities specified herein.

e. Maintain camp organization intact and account to the Senior Prisoner of War or Civilian Internee for all camp personnel, camp administrative records, rosters, and records of transfer, hospitalization, and decease of individual Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees who are or have been confined in the camp.

f. Be prepared to supply, or to requisition from local government or military sources, transportation and supplies and to accomplish administrative arrangements for such movement of Prisoners of War and Civilian Representatives.

g. Under the supervision of the Senior Prisoner of War or Civilian Internee, prepare and dispatch the following information to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers through the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters:

(1) Complete lists of all Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees present, showing names, rank or position, nationality, next of kin, home address, ages, sex, and physical condition.
(2) Extracts from available records on deceased or transferred Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees, showing name, rank or position, nationality, next of kin, home address, date of death or transfer, and destination or in the case of deceased persons, place of burial.

4. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall transmit to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers without delay all information forwarded by Camp Commanders in response to the instructions specified in paragraph 3g., above.

PART IV
RESOURCES

1. General

The Japanese Imperial Government will place at the disposal of the Occupation Forces of the Allied Powers all local resources required for their use as directed by authorized representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or the Commanders of Occupation Forces within their respective areas.

2. Control

The Japanese Imperial Government will establish one central agency and required sub-agencies in each of the major occupied areas, whose primary function will be to provide information concerning, and to receive requisitions for, areas and facilities required for occupation forces.

3. Petroleum

Provisions will be made to furnish Allied Occupation Forces with petroleum products, storage and distribution facilities as required to the limit of availability. Specific requirements will be submitted at a later date.

4. Labor

a. Labor Supply

The Japanese Imperial Government will provide, through central government agencies established in each of the major occupied areas, labor in quantities and with the training and skills and at the time and places designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or the Commanders of the Occupation Forces within their respective areas. The agencies supplying labor will insofar as possible maintain the integrity of working groups such as construction gangs and longshoremen teams in order to security maximum efficiency in control and production.

b. Labor Requirements

Labor requirements supplied by the Japanese Imperial Government for the Occupation Forces will include the following:

(1) General labor.
(2) Technical and semi-skilled labor.
(3) Stevedoring and cargo handling.
(4) Repair of roads, railroads, docks and other facilities.
(5) Construction of housing and related facilities for Allied Occupation Forces.

5. Housing

The Japanese Imperial Government will be prepared to furnish to the Occupation Forces all buildings suitable for and required by these forces. Requirements will include the following general categories: Office buildings, hospitals, living quarters, warehousing and storage, show transportation and communication installations. Specific requirements will be submitted at a later date. Building will, insofar as possible, be of fireproof construction, equipped with running water, sewage disposal facilities, electricity, heating plants and situated on all-weather access roads.

6. Airfields:

Selected airfields will be made available to Occupation Forces as required. The runways, dispersal areas service aprons will be cleared of Japanese planes and runways improved, if required, to provide a hard surfaced landing area of maximum proportions with a minimum length of 5,000 feet. Passenger and freight terminals, maintenance, servicing and communications facilities will be made available at each field. All Japanese aircraft and equipment will be safeguarded pending further instructions. Complete lists of all types of serviceable operating and maintenance equipment, and facilities will be prepared by type and areas and presented to Allied Represented to Allied Representatives upon demand.

PART V
MISCELLANEOUS

1. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will make immediately available in the TOKYO area, to the Chief Signal Officer on the staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, a radio-photo and still photo laborator complete with equipment and operating personnel.

2. Appropriate representatives of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will report to the Chief Signal Officer on the staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within 48 hours with full information concerning available photographic personnel, equipment, processed and unprocessed film, and film and print libraries for both aerial and ground photography, which will thereafter be made available as demanded.

3. All agencies, civil and military, engaged in the collection, dessemination, and recording of weather information will continue normal operation pending further instructions. All meteorological data files and all equipment will be preserved intact. A station list of all weather installations will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers without delay, showing international index numbers, geographical location, and classification (forecast, research, central, or observing).

4. The Japanese Imperial Government shall, without delay, furnish to the Chief Surgeon on the staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the following information:

a. A comprehensive description of public health measures in force, with lists of principal officials, organizations and facilities.

b. Nature, location, and seriousness of current epidemics including control measures in effect.

c. Last reported status of supply of drugs, medicines, and other sanitary supplies.

d. A list of all civilian hospitals, sanitariums, and other medical institutions, giving locations and bed capacities.

5. All voice broadcasts for public information, in languages other than the Japanese, will be discontinued forthwith.

By direction of The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

R. K. SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant General, U.S.
Army Chief of Staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

Action:	Japanese Imperial General HQ	(5)
"	Japanese Imperial Government	(5)
Information:	Staff, CINCAFPAC	(15)
"	CINCPAC	(5)
"	CT, Eighth Army	(3)
"	CG, Sixth Army	(3)
"	CG, XXIV Corps	(3)
"	CG, FEAF	(1)
"	CG, USASTAF	(1)
"	CG, AFWESPAC	(1)
"	CG, Tenth Army	(1)
"	WARCO S	(8)
"	Gom Third Fleet	(3)
"	Com Fifth Fleet	(3)
"	Com Seventh Fleet	(3)

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
3 September 1945

ANNEX "B"
TO
DIRECTIVE
NUMBER 2

1. The following annex "B" is herewith appended to Directive No. 2 and shall have the same force and effect and become a part thereof.

2. The Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Pleet, with Headquarters at GUAM, is designated as the Naval Representative for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within the meaning of Paragraph 2 d, Part II, Directive No. 2. A Naval Liaison Group representing the Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet, is established in the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and the Senior Officer thereof will serve for local and personal contact with the Chief and Representatives of the Japanese Imperial Naval General Staff.

3. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will, without delay, adjust boundaries of the Japanese Imperial Naval Organization in JAPAN to correspond to those set forth in Paragraph 1, Part II, Directive No. 2 for the Japanese Imperial Army. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will direct the Naval Commanders of the areas thus designated to report to the Commanders, Third United States Fleet and Fifth United States Fleet, as the Senior Japanese Imperial Army Headquarters in the same areas are directed to report to the Commanding Generals, Sixth and Eighth United States Armies. In the Japanese Naval areas corresponding to those of the Tenth United States Army areas and the XXIV United States Army Corps area, the Japanese Naval Commanders thereof will report to the Commanders, Fifth and Seventh United States Fleets, respectively. The Commanders, Third, Fifth and Seventh United States Fleets, are considered as Naval Representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within the meaning of Paragraph 5 b (2), Part II, Directive No. 2.

4. The operation of all Japanese merchant vessels of over 100 gross tons will be subject to the supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Staff will report such vessels fully manned to the Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet (or representatives designated by him), who is charged with the direction and supervision of their operation.

5. The terms "Commanders of Occupation Forces" as used in Paragraph 2 b, Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 5, Part I, and Paragraph 6, Part II, of Directive No. 2, will, include the Commanders, Third, Fifth and Seventh United States Fleets, within their respective areas responsibility, relating to Naval Occupation Forces and to disarmament and demobilization of naval units.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
22 September 1945

DIRECTIVE)
NO. ...... 3)

1. General. The Japanese Imperial Government is hereby directed to comply, or to insure the compliance as the case may be, with the requirements of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers stated in this directive.

2. Economic Controls.

a. You are responsible for initiating and maintaining a firm control over wages and prices of essential commodities.

b. You are responsible for initiating and maintaining a strict rationing program for essential commodities in short supply, to insure that such commodities are equitably distributed.

c. You will report to the Supreme Commander all details of existing economic control machinery and procedures covering the objectives outline in paragraph "a" and "b" above within ten days after the receipt of this directive. You will include data on wage schedules and ration allowances of essential commodities in short supply. You will include a statement as to the manner in which such economic control measures are operating and the reasons for inadequacies, if any.

3. Production.

a. You will stimulate and encourage the immediate maximum production of all essential consumers commodities, including industrial, agricultural, and fisheries products, and commodities necessary to the production of such essential consumers' goods. Priority in allocation of materials, fuel, equipment, and labor will be given to the production of commodities necessary to the feeding, clothing, and housing of the population.

b. Where conversion is considered necessary, of plants heretofore engaged in the production of items prohibited by Par. 4, below, to the production of essential consumers' commodities, you will submit individual application for such conversion of each plant concerned.

4. Prohibited Items. No production will be permitted of the following types of items:

a. Arms, ammunition, or implements of war. Applications will be presented for the use or manufacture of such industrial explosives as may be deemed necessary, accompanied by complete supporting data as to its essentiality and methods by which their distribution and use will be controlled.

b. Parts, components or ingredients especially designed or produced for incorporation into arms, ammunition, or implements of war.

c. Combat naval vessels.

5. You will preserve and maintain in good condition for inspection and such disposition as may be directed by this Headquarters all plants, equipment, patents, and other property, and all books, records, and documents of Japanese Imperial Government or private industrial companies and trade and research associations which have manufactured any of the items listed in paragraph 4 of this directive or any of the following items:

a. Iron and steel.
b. Chemicals.
c. Non-ferrous materials.
d. Aluminum.
e. Magnesium.
f. Synthetic rubber.
g. Synthetic oil.
h. Machine tools.
i. Radio and electrical equipment.
j. Automotive vehicles.
k. Merchant ships.
l. Heavy machinery and important parts thereof, and of any companies, associations or cartels which contributed to the Japanese war effort or were essential to the Japanese economy.

6. Inventory and Records Required. You will as rapidly as possible submit to this Headquarters an inventory of significant plants producing or intending to produce products in the industries listed in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this directive. This inventory will include detailed reports specifying condition, and equipment and capacity of plants, and the extent of the stocks of fuel, raw materials, finished goods, and goods in process available

7. Imports and Exports. No imports to, or exports from Japan of any goods, wares or merchandise will be permited, except with the prior approval of this Headquarters.

8. a. You will submit a report of all laboratories, research institutes, and similar scientific and technological organizations which will include the following information:

(1) Name.
(2) Location.
(3) Ownership.
(4) Description of facilities.
(5) Number of employees.
(6) Detailed list of all projects by agency that are currently being studied by these agencies and projects studied since 1940.

b. You will direct such agencies to be open for inspection by duly authorized Allied representatives at all times.

c. You will direct such agencies to render a report as of the first day of each month to this Headquarters through your office stating in detail the projects on which their facilities and personnel have been engaged during the preceding month and the results of such work.

d. You will prohibit all research or development work which has as its object effecting mass separation of Uranium 235 from Uranium or effecting mass separation of any other radio-actively unstable elements.

9. All reports required in this directive will be submitted typewritten in English, on white paper —size 8½ by 11 inches, in five copies.

R. K. SUTHERLAND,
Lieut. General, United States
Army, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
(Sgd.) Harold Fair
For B. M. FITCH,
Brig. General, U.S. Army,
Adjutant General.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 123 (6 Sep 45)
(September 6, 1945)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office Number 1.
SUBJECT. Legal Tender.

1. It is desired that the Japanese Imperial Government place in effect immediately as a law, decree or other application within Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku, Kyushu, and adjacent waters:

a. "Supplemental military yen currency, marked "B", issued by the Military Occupation Forces is legal tender in Japan for the payment of all yen debts public or private.

b. "Supplemental military yen currency, marked "B", issued by the Military Occupation Forces, regular yen currency issued by the Bank of Japan and Japanese state notes and coin shall be equivalent in all respects and interchangeable at their face value.

c. "All military and all occupational currency which has been issued by the Japanese Government, Army or Navy, is void and valueless and the giving or accepting of such currency in any transaction is prohibited."

2. You are advised to bring to the attention of the proper authorities that such penalties as may be necessary to secure enforcement of the above will be prescribed by the Japanese Government and it is requested that the list of maximum and minimum penalties to be imposed for approval.

For the Supreme Commander:
(Signed) HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.
Asst. Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

9 September 1945

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER .... 8)

1. In the occupation of the Tokyo area it is desired that no religious shrines, palaces, or places of like nature be damaged or profaned by our troops. When troops occupy an area containing places of this nature the responsible commander will take necessary steps to prevent any profanation or desecration of such places and their contents.

2. Following is a list of places which will require guards as US troops occupy areas in which they are located.

a. All Imperial Palaces and attached villas.
b. Yasukuni Shrine.
c. Nogi (General) Shrine.
d. Togo (Admiral) Shrine.
e. Togo (Admiral) Residence.
f. Meiji Shrine (Inner Precinct).
g. Shinto Shrines.
h. Sengakuji Temple.

3. Steps will be taken to prevent the desecration of graves and the mutilation of monuments. Troops will be kept out of private homes and public baths.

4. The entry of American soldiers at this time into Japanese theaters is a possible source of friction and will not be authorized.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:
CLOVIS E. BYERS
MAJ. GEN, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

10 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: YOKOHAMA LIAISON OFFICE
FROM: The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

1. The Japanese Imperial Government will issue the necessary orders to prevent dissemination of news, through newspapers, radio broadcasting or other means of publication, which fails to adhere to the truth or which disturbs public tranquility.

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has decreed that there shall be an absolute minimum of restrictions upon freedom of discussion of matters affecting the future of Japan is encouraged by the Allied Powers, unless such discussion is harmful to the efforts of Japan to emerge from defeat as a new nation entitled to a place among the peace-loving nations of the world.

3. Subjects which cannot be discussed include Allied troop movements which have not been officially released, false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers, and rumors.

4. For the time being, radio broadcasts will be primarily of a news, musical and entertainment nature. News, commentation and informational broadcasts will be limited to those originating at Radio Tokyo studios.

5. The Supreme Commander will suspend any publication or radio station which publishes information that fails to adhere to the truth or disturbs public tranquility.

for the SUPREME COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Assist. Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS EIGHT ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER.......... 14)

15 September 1945

1. The removal of furniture fixtures, or any other property not US government property from buildings or billets by any organization or members of this command is prohibited.

2. No unauthorized requisitioning of Japanese property or supplies will be permitted.

3. In the event a building allorated by this headquarters contains material of importance to Army Intelligence, such material will be preserved and G-2 of this headquarters will be immediately notified of its location Such property will not be removed or disposed of until a clearance is given by G-2.

4. Upon allocation for any building, if it becomes necessary to remove any furniture, fixtures, or equipment in the building, the Japanese Government Central Liaison Office will be notified through this headquarters. The said building will not be occupied until the property has been removel, and permission to occupy obtained form the Eighth Army Area Allocation Board. The Board is located in the New Matsuya Department Store Building in YOKOHAMA; Telephones Octagon 122, 123, and 142.

5. Any property which has been

(Continued on page 4)

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

ENGLISH speaking young lady wanted, with good salary. Please call on us between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., K. Nitta & Co., Ltd., 2 Ginza 8-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

STENOGRAPHER and typists wanted by large industrial firm in Tokyo. High salary offered.

Situation Wanted

YOUNG Japanese gentleman, graduated from St. Paul's College, Tokyo, with 18 years' experience as clerk in American newspaper company in Tokyo, wishes to offer his services as interpretor, secretary or typist in Allied Forces office between 4:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. Has good references.
Apply Box 30, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lady offers her service as secretary preferably in Allied Forces' office. Speaks and writes good English, lived in London for five years.
Apply Box 55, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED Burberry raincoat, in exchange for attractive lady's kimono. Apply Box 26, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED University student's uniform navy blue or black. Will give blankets in exchange.
Apply Box 56, Nippon Times Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

CONSTANT bedrooms wanted immediately in Tokyo for 2 foreign gentlemen.
Apply Box 51, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMALL office room or Japanese room, without furniture, in Kyobashi, Shiba or Kojimachi. Will pay good rent.
Apply Box 44, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

FURS: Mink skins, dyed and natural color, for coats, rugs, etc.
Apply Box 32, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE typewriter, made by Nippon Typewriter Co., almost new, "Bannoki", for immediate sale.
Apply Box 35, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KAWAI'S small size, upright piano, with 67 keys. Good condition.
Apply Box 37, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' shoes (black, white and sandal), including 9½ mon and also 9 mon, gentlemen's white shirts, three white (used), and two black—brand new; spare G. E. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, color grey, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 36, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

300 English books, fiction, travel, biography, etc. Mostly new, for sale in Yokohama in one lot.
Apply Box 49, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

DAILY copies of Nippon Times published from 7 December 1941 to present date for educational purposes.
Apply Box 50, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC irons or stove variety in good condition, (5) wanted immediately. State price and particulars.
Apply Box 53, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

LADY'S strong shoes, size 5 with low or medium heels, wanted by air raid sufferer. Reply stating price etc.
Apply Box 33, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

THE Far East Year Book. Tokyo Far East Book Co. 1941. Foreign trade association of Yokohama. Foreign trade of Yokohama with members. 1939. Financial and economic annual of Japan. 1940. Japan Chronicle Directory 1941-42. Directory for Bangkok and Thailand. Latest Edition. The Singapore and Strait' Directory. Singapore 1940-1941. Apply to Second section of General Affairs Division, Central Liaison Office, Foreign Office, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy house in Yokohama.
Apply Box 40, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by foreign correspondent, Japanese male, knowledge of English, able to drive automobile.
Apply Box 52, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Sampo's Specialities
JIATOMIN Tablets For digestion and nutrition
TERUUCHIMATSU For Vitamin B Deficiency
TOFUMEL For Wounds and Hong-kong Foot
SAMPO PHARMACEAUTICAL CO LTd.
Head Office: 40, 1-Chome, Shimo-Ochiai, Yodobashi-Ku, Tokyo.

GRAND AMUSEMENT FACILITIES NOW ESTABLISHED FOR THE OCCUPATION FORCES.
Please Proceed to R.A.A. Establishments !!
ALREADY OPENED:
BEER HALL ....7th Street, Ginza
CABARET SEMBIKIYA.......8th Street, Ginza
Recreation Halls:
OMORI, CHOFU and FUSSA
WILL OPEN SOON!
Restaurants: Japanese Food, Foreign Dishes, Chinese Food, Sukiyaki, Tempura.
Dancing Hall, Cabaret, Sport Center, Tourist Agency, Souvenir Section.
THE RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS ASSOCIATION

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1945

Reform of the Educational System

The importance of the role of education in fostering the healthy growth of democracy goes without saying, and it is fitting that the Japanese educational system be completely revamped to meet the needs of the new period of democracy which is beginning to dawn in Japan. In this connection, the recent statement by Education Minister Tamon Maeda concerning the new educational policy for the nation is rightly meeting with warm general approval. The specific steps which have already been taken in line with this policy, some of which have been taken at the direct instance of the Supreme Allied Headquarters and some of which have been undertaken by Japanese initiative, represent a good beginning.

Such steps as the abandonment of military training in the schools, the removal of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideas from the textbooks, the repeal of the Wartime Education Ordinance which geared the school system to the service of the military establishment, and the selection of twelve prominent liberal educators as advisers to the Education Ministry, all of which have been undertaken within the last few weeks, are moves in the right direction. But they represent only the merest beginning of the reforms which should be made. A fundamental change in the organization of the educational system is needed, and it would be wise if the Education Ministry should immediately and spontaneously undertake this task without waiting for pressure from the Allied authorities.

One reason why the educational system of Japan in the past succumbed so readily to misuse as an instrument of official propaganda is to be found in the rigid control which the Government has always exercised over the school system. The school system was not administered by the educators but was administered by professional bureaucrats of the Ministry of Education whose chief interest was political rather than pedagogical. The Government interfered excessively in the most trivial matters, binding the educational institutions tightly in a web of inflexible rules and regulations. No room was allowed for the exercise of initiative by the educators, and the school system throughout the whole nation was regimented into a uniform mold.

A fundamental requisite to the democratization of education in Japan is the abolition of this policy of government interference in education so as to promote the freedom and independence of the education circles. Government-maintained schools should be reduced to a minimum, and the civil service examinations should be so revised as to remove the discriminations which placed the graduates of private universities at a disadvantage in entering Government service as compared with the graduates of Government-maintained institutions. The existence of academic cliques within the Government service through which the graduates of a few Government-maintained universities exercised dominant control over the administration must make way to a wider influx of officials who have come up from the less tradition-bound private institutions.

When the nation's modern educational system was set up in 1872, its organization was necessarily centralized because there was no agency other than the National Government strong enough to establish such a new system. But the evils of a too highly centralized educational system were soon recognized, and by 1879 a new Education Ordinance was adopted which called for the local management of the schools, perfect freedom in the selection of textbooks, and great latitude in the establishment of various kinds of educational institutions.

Unfortunately this freedom in education did not long endure. By the end of 1880 restrictions again began to be imposed, and by the Education Ordinance of 1886 the Government regained complete control over the schools. Not only were the schools placed under a uniform system, but the Government came to dictate the textbooks to be used, the nature of the curricula, the number of hours to be devoted to each subject, the length of the school terms, and every other detail of the school administration.

The Ordinance Concerning Imperial Universities went so far as to baldly state that the purpose of the Imperial Universities shall be to give instruction and to conduct research in the sciences and techniques which are essential to the State. To serve as a utilitarian handmaiden of national policy and not as an independent agency for the search of untrammelled truth became the avowed purpose of the Imperial Universities. And despite the fact that the Imperial Universities number only eighteen in comparison with the twenty-seven private universities in the nation, the civil service examinations were framed in such a way that the Government officials were selected preponderantly from among the graduates of the Imperial Universities. A close connection has thus been built up between the Imperial Universities and the official bureaucracy, and this academic clique in the Government has tended to obstruct all movements for the decentralization and democratization of the national educational system.

Merely to state these evils in the existing educational system should be sufficient to indicate the changes which should now be made. A centrally-controlled bureaucratic school system is incompatible with democracy. If the school children of Japan and the students of her universities are to be trained into a democratic way of life, they must be freed from the academic lock-step. Such an emancipation can come about only through the retirement of the Government from the control of education. The setting of standards, the coordination of policies, the subsidization of the financially weaker school districts, and other such activities should be performed by the Ministry of Education, to be sure. But the actual planning and conduct of the work of teaching should be left to the free initiative of the educators without interference by the professional bureaucrats. The removal of Government control from education, or in other words the restraint of its own activities, should be the fundamental reform carried out by the Ministry of Education if the school system of the nation is to be placed on a truly democratic basis.

JUDICIARY ADVISERS NAMED

5 Picked to Aid Justice Minister in Reforming Legal System

As a private advisory body to the Justice Ministry, five members of long standing in the judicial world and scholars have been appointed to give their views and aid in the decision made by Justice Minister Dr. Chuzo Iwata in the long-pending question of form of the judicial system.

The five members including former Justice Ministers Hiromasa Matsuzaka and Naoshi Ohara, Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister Without Portfolio, Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, lawyer, and Dr. Kenzo Takayanagi, professor at Tokyo Imperial University, held their first discussion on the reform of the judicial system. The advisory body will eventually become a governmental organ which will undertake the reform.

Relative to this Justice Minister Iwata said the most important point in the reform of the judicial system is in how the authority of the law courts may be upheld and how justice may be meted out.

CRISIS IN GREECE GRAVE

Labor Opposition Threatens to Block Cabinet Formation

The political crisis in Greece continues to be grave for the labor opposition threatens to block the formation of the cabinet by the Liberal Party, according to an Athens report on Thursday.

As a precaution against disorders, all public demonstrations and gatherings have been banned and the police are restricted to their barracks.

Widespread ill feeling is said evident among the working class and business men have openly accused the Left Wing leaders of bringing about the cabinet crisis, which has forced the resignation of Greek Prime Minister Admiral Petros Voulgaris.

GOOD START FOR WORLD PEACE MADE BY LONDON CONFERENCE

Recent Parley Has Shown That Nations Stand Firm for Basic Principles

Following is a recent radio comment by John Foster Dullas, who was foreign affairs adviser to Governor Dewey during the last U.S. presidential campaign and adviser to Secretary of State Byrnes at the London Conference. Mr. Dullas' subject is "A Republican's Speech From a Modern Country."

At London the Council of Foreign Ministers began the task of peace-making. This is no easy task. It is not a matter of victors imposing their will upon defeated enemies. When we get to that it will be easy. the victors must try to agree on what their joint will. But before we get to that will shall be. So we are not now negotiating peace with Italy or Rumania or Germany. We are negotiating peace with the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and other United Nations. These nations have different interests and different ideals. To reconcile them is not a process of force, but of reason. I am under no illusion that that would be an easy task. I was at the peace conference which followed the First World War. And there learned at first hand how difficult it is for a war coalition to maintain unity after victory has been won. It is possible at this time also that we shall not agree on the postwar settlement.

If that happens it would lead to different nations carrying out their will in particular areas. That is not necessarily a permanent disaster, but it would be most unfortunate. It would tend to divide the world into blocs and spheres of influence. That would be a bad heritage for the victors to bequeath to the United Nations Organization.

So far as the United States delegation in London is concerned, we are determined to preserve the unity we had in war. And to apply the lesson we have so painfully learned, namely, that peace is indivisible.

There will be no bloc of western powers if the United States can avoid it. Also I may say, nothing yet has happened so far that makes me feel that we may not all come to agree.

I realize that it came as a shock to the American people that the Council of Foreign Ministers ended their first session without producting a public statement of unity and accomplishment. That is because for over four years, every meeting of representatives of the great powers was followed by its announcements which gave the impression that complete harmony had been achieved. That was the war diet of soothing syrup. The reality was that there was unity insofar as related to joint efforts against common enemies. But behind that there have always been same differences which are now coming to limit.

It is not healthy, and I am glad that it is no longer necessary to try to cover up the fact that we have differences. Only if our people realize the magnitude of the task we face will we put forward the effort and achieve the unity needed for success.

I said that in the path upon which we have embarked the permissible tool is reason, not coercion. The American delegation was alive to that. We presented the only propositions which seemed to us to be reasonable. The basic principles which we espoused were these:

Firstly, territorial settlements should as far as possible conform to the wishes of the peoples concerned. Strategic and economic considerations ought to be subordinated to human considerations. This principle would call for some territorial readjustments, but it would not give to Yugoslavia the large Italian population or Trieste.

Secondly, the treaty should realize the conception of an International Bill of Rights. At Moscow in 1943, the Big Three had agreed to fix out for Italy a regime which would assure the Italian people freedom of speech, religious warship political beliefs and public meeting. . . .

Thirdly, colonies should be dealt with primarily from the standpoint of the welfare of the colonial peoples. This called for independence within a fixed term. And we proposed trusteeship by the United Nations organization, rather than by any single power. That was the only solution which would avoid a disastrous struggle between the great powers. . Without it there was no way to divide the rival claims for the Italian colonies of North Africa.

Fourthly, the armament of our ex-enemies should be limited and subjected to a system of supervision which would prevent secret rearmament as occurred afted the last war in the case of Germany. This supervision is particularly important in view of the development of modern weapons, of vast destructive powers. If we so compelled the inauguration of this system which might later on be extended bye and bye the human race would have the facilities to protect itself against its own total destruction.

Fifth and finally, we made it clear that we could not negotiate and conclude treates of peace with governments which, as in Rumania, failed to provide the freedoms which, in conjunction with the Soviet Union and Great Britain, we have promised to seek for the liberated peoples of Europe.

The first 10 days of the Conference were devoted to considering the application of such principles to Italy, Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria. During the course of these discussions, it became increasingly evident that the Soviet Union was dissatisfied with the trend of the Conference. The American proposals which in the main were supported by Great Britain, France and China, cut across certain political ends which the Soviet Union sought. For example, the Soviet Union was disposed to support the claim of Yugoslavia to Trieste. It wanted for itself the trusteeship of Italy's most valuable colonial area in North Africa in order that it might develop for itself a great warm-water port in the Mediterranean comparable to what it had obtained in the Far East at Port Arthur and Dairen. Above all the Soviet delegation objected to the refusal of the United States under existing conditions of conclude peace treaties with Rumania and Bulgaria.

It was during this debate on the question about Rumania on September 21, which led the Soviet Union on September 22, to move to test out the determination of the United States. The means chosen was to insist on a change of procedure. The underlying and understood purpose was to make it appear that the Soviet Union could and would interrupt any procedure which did not lead to a result more satisfactorily to it.

A great deal has been said and much more doubtless will be said as to whether the procedure under which the Conference was operated as in conformity with the Berlin agreement which established the Council. I do not intend to discuss tonight that highly technical matter. It is enough to point out that the procedure which permitted France and China to be present at all Council meetings, was agreed to by the Soviet Union on September 11, and had been followed for 10 days without question. Certainly the Soviet Union would not have accepted and followed a procedure which it believed to be violative of the Berlin Agreement. Only when the procedure failed to produce a vote satisfactory to the Soviet Union did it demand a change which would have eliminated France and China. That change was demanded as a means of indicating Soviet displeassure with the course the negotiations were taking. And as a means of finding out whether or not the United States was really determined to hold to the basic principles I have described.

The Soviet delegation believed and rightly believed that the United States attaches great importance to preserve the appearance of unity among the Big Three. They wanted to find out how much of our principles we would sacrifice to attain their goals. They did find out They found out that the United States was not willing to sacrifice its principles if it disparages friendship with China and France That American decision vitally concerned the future of our nation As Secretary Byrnes said last night, I participated with him in the making of that decision. I am qualifiedly concerned in it. However, he, as Secretary of State, has to assume the primary responsibility. And he is entitled to the support of the American people without regard to part, in standing for principle rather than expediency in keeping with the best American tradition.

Let me hasten to say I had no feeling that the Soviet delegation in forcing that decision upon us did anything that was not within their rights. In every important negotiation, public or private, there comes a moment when the negotiators test each other out. It was inevitable that a time should come when the Soviet Union would want to test us out. It is a good thing that that has happened, and that it is now behind us. The American people should see what has happened in its true proportions. We are at the beginning of a long and difficult negotiation which will involve the structure of the postwar world.

The Soviet Union wants to known what our political attitude will be toward the states which border them, Italy and the Balkans. They want to know what out attitude is toward sharing with them the control of defeated Japan. They want to know what our attitude will be toward giving them economic aid. These and other matters must in due course be explored. And it may be that until the whole area has been explored, progress will be slow. Let us be calm and be mature.

We have made not a bad but a good beginning. That beginning has not created difficulties. It has merely revealed difficulties of long standing which war had obscured. It is healthy that we now know the facts. Furthermore, we have at the beginning shown that we stand firm for basic principles. That is of transcendant importance. We are emerging from six years of war, during which morality and principles had been increasingly put aside in favor of military expediency. The war has now ended. And with that ending, principles and morality must be reestablished in the world.

The United States ought to take a lead in that. We are the only great nation whose people had not been drained physically and spiritually. It evolves upon us to give leadership, in restoring these principles as a guide to peace. It we do not do that the world will not be worth living in. Indeed it probably will be a world in which human beings cannot live, though we now know that this planet will like others become uninhabitable unless men subject their physical power to the restraint of moral law.

POETS OF JAPAN

Taste for Viewing Nature Underwent Changes

By S. T.

IV

In view of the ascendancy of Naturalism, the long-standing practice of attaching moral significances to objects of Nature was wilfully disregarded. The literary men saw a bird as bird; it could not denote filial piety; chrysanthemum was a flower; it could not imply a sense of noble-mindedness. Kafu Nagai in his Jigoku no Hana (Flowers of Hell) pictured naturalism in a vivid form, which reached its peak with the publication of Toh-son Shimazaki's Hakai (Broken Admonition) and Katai Tayama's Futon (Bedding). Before long, the naturalist school of thought was violently attacked by the anti-naturalists who said that the naturalists construed naturalism in too narrow a sense, and that their thoughts were too ultra-realistic. The leading anti-naturalist writers pointed out that the mission of literature was to explain the thought and spirit of Nature and not to make it a subject of ultra-realistic discourse. Sohseki Natsume and Chughai Goto averred that the aim of the naturalists was to expose nothing but the ugly side of realities.

Passing through these ideological cross-currents, Japan finally reawakened to its own ideals and conceptions after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. Then we began a movement to return to our idealized past—a movement which not only brought to the forefront our way of life and culture but also accelerated the regeneration of our view of Nature, drawing fresh vitality from the useful aspects of modern culture and geopolitics. Our approximation of Nature can be appraised from the sentiment expressed in the subjoined lines of a poem composed by Yamabe-no-Akahito.

Fuji no takane wo
Katari tsughi
Ii-tsughi yukan.
Let us speak
Of the high peak of Fuji,
And mention it fore'er.

No further elaboration is necessary to say that to us our love of Nature is a tradition. Our view of Nature is based on our own way of looking at life In our houses the sliding-doors of our parlors are decorated with pictures of natural scenery. We ornament the alcoves of our guest-rooms with scroll pictures and flowers, because we want to remain associated with Nature. In daytime we keep the amado (outer sliding-doors) open, until rain falls, for the purpose of keeping ourselves open to Nature. Also our dresses and foods indicate that we try to live in harmony with Nature. In fact, every aspect of our life throbs with the spiritual, ethical and aesthetic companionship that is constantly given by Nature in its own way.

(End)

TYPHOON BLASTS OKINAWA

90,000 Troops Homeless and Great Loss of Lives Suffered

The worst typhoon in years has caused great destruction and loss of life on Okinawa, according to a Naha report. A correspondent who was on Okinawa at the time says the wind reached 130 miles an hour before it blew away the recording instruments. Hangars, radio stations, barracks, in fact almost everything above ground was reduced to wreckage during the 36-hour storm.

Austria Holding Elections

Austria will hold elections on November 25, it was announced by the leader of the Austrian provisional Government Dr. Karl Renner, according to a Vienna report on Thursday. The Allied occupation authorities have been asked to see that the freedom of speech during the elections are carried out. Former members of the Nazi Party will not be allowed to vote at the elections.

U.S. Solons Pass Tax Cut Bill

The U.S. House of Representatives by a vote of 343 to 10 on Friday approved the legislation totaling more than a $5,000,000,000 cut in business and individual taxes next year and the bill now goes to the Senate where some changes in it are anticipated, according to a Washington report.

Allied Directives

(Continued from Page 3)

removed prior to receipt of this directive will be returned without delay.

6. All commanders will submit a report within a week following receipt of this directive stating that all such property has been returned with reason for failure to return the property.

7. Violations of this directive will be severely dealt with.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER

OFFICIAL:

CLIVES E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

BURGESS
G-4

OFFICE FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

19 September 1945.

AG 000.73 (18 Sept. 45) CI

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Press Code For Japan

1. News must adhere strictly to the truth.

2. Nothing shall be printed which might, directly or by inference, disturb the public tranquillity.

3. There shall be no false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers.

4. There shall be no destructive criticism of the Allied Forces of Occupation and nothing which might invite mistrust or resentment of those troops.

5. There shall be no mention or discussion of Allied troops movements unless such movements have been officially released.

6. New stories must be factually written and completely devoid of editorial opinion.

7. News stories shall not be colored to conform with any propaganda line.

8. Minor details of a news story must not be over emphasized to stress or develop any propaganda line.

9. No news story shall be distorted by the omission of pertinent facts or details.

10. In the make-up of the newspaper no news story shall be given undue prominence for the purpose of establishing or developing any propaganda line.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR
Lt. Colonel A. G. D.
Assistant Adjutant General

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

21 September 1945

AG 829 (21 Sept. 45) GC

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office. Tokyo

SUBJECT: Navigation of Japanese Boats in Tokyo Bay

1. Reference is memorandum AG 829 (10 Sept. 45) GC from this office to the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters through the Yokohama Liaison Commission on the subject of navigation of Japanese boats in Tokyo Bay.

2. The reference memorandum authorized the use of boats and vessels of less than 100 tons in Tokyo Bay except for certain restricted areas which were shown on an enclosed chart.

3. You are informed that the areas enclosed by lines joining the following points are removed from the restricted areas previously established in Tokyo Bay:

a. Baker Area: Lat. 35°35.16'N Long. 139°-47.5'E Lat. 35°-30.72'N Long. 139°-48.83'E; Lat. 35°-31.3'N Long. 139°-47.85'E.

b. Charlie Area: Lat. 35°-27.75'N, Long. 139°-41.1'E along the line of the breakwater to lat. 35°-30.15'N, Long 139°-45.85'E; Lat. 35°-29.6'N, Long. 139°-46.65'E.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.
Asst. Adjutant General.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 000.77 (22 Sep. 45) CI 22 September 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Radio Code for Japan

1. New Broadcasts

a. Newscasts must adhere strictly to the truth.

b. Nothing shall be broadcast which might, directly or indirectly, disturb public tranquility.

c. There shall be no false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers.

d. There shall be no destructive criticism of the Allied Forces of Occupation and nothing which might invite mistrust or resentment of those troops.

e. No announcement shall be made concerning movement of Allied troops unless such movements have been officially released.

f. Newscasts must be factual and completely devoid of editorial opinion.

g. Newscasts shall not be colored to conform to any propaganda line.

h. Minor details of a newscast must not be over emphasized to stress or develop any propaganda line.

i. No newscast shall be distorted by the omission of pertinent facts or details.

j. Presentation of news items in newscasts shall not be so arranged as to give undue prominence to an item for the purpose of establishing or developing any propaganda line.

k. News commentary, analysis an interpreting of the news shall strictly conform to the above requirements.

2. Entertainment Programs

Programs of entertainment which include plays, skits, dramatizations, poetry, variety shows, comedy, etc. shall conform to the requirements set forth in paragraph 1-A on News broadcasts with particular emphasis on the following:

a. Themes shall not be used which may be construed as fostering any propoganda line.

b. Themes shall not be used which, directly or indirectly disparage the Armed Forces or peoples of the Allied Powers, nor will themes be permitted which would tend, directly or indirectly to ridicule those Allied Forces and peoples.

3. Programs of Information and Education

Programs of Information and Education, which include lectures and talks on subjects such as agriculture, forestry, mining, banking, etc.; lectures and talks on subjects such as history and geography; announcements of an information nature from governmental agencies; and other allied types of programs, shall conform to the following:

a. Material shall be strictly factual and all interpreting and editorializing shall be founded in fact.

b. Material shall be free from any propagandizing.

c. Remarks or statements that would tend to disturb public tranquility are prohibited.

d. Material shall not be used which can be construed as detrimental to relationships between Allied Powers, or which places any one of the Allied Powers in disrepute.

4. Commercial Programs

In the event that commercial firms use the radio for advertising purposes, the script prepared by these firms shall conform strictly to the policies set forth above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR
Lt. Col., A. G. D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

24 September 1945

AG 000.76 (24 Sep 45)CI

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Disassociation of Press from Government.

1. In order further to encourage liberal tendencies in Japan and establish free access to the news sources of the world, steps will be taken by the Japanese government forthwith to eliminate government-created barriers to dissemination of news and to remove itself from direct or indirect control of newspapers and news agencies.

2. No preferential treatment will be accorded to any news service now existing or which may be created. Foreign news services of all nations will be permitted to serve the press of Japan to the extent that press desires.

3. All communications facilities under government control shall be equally available to all national and international news agencies so that distribution of news within the Japanese home islands will not be the special privilege of one controlled organization.

4. The government will rescind its prohibition on reception of incoming wireless telegrams (foreign news) by any agency except the Ministry of Communications. Interception by any agency of radio news broadcast by the United Nations as a public service will be permitted. The property rights of news transmitted by recognized press services will be observed.

5. The present system of distribution of news within the home islands will be permitted under strict censorship until such time as private enterprise creates acceptable substitutes for the present monopoly.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

Train Schedules Changed

A change in train schedule due to the stationing of Allied troops in the Nagoya area has been announced by the Tokyo Railway Bureau. The 21:55 train leaving Tokyo for Yamada on October 15 will leave for Nagoya instead and the 6:55 train on October 17 scheduled to leave Toba for Tokyo will start from Nagoya.